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LOGINID:sssptal623kxg

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 09	CA/CAPLUS records now contain indexing from 1907 to the present
NEWS	4	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
NEWS	5	SEP 29	DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS	6	OCT 10	PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS	7	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	8	OCT 28	BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	9	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS	10	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS	11	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS	12	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS	13	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	14	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS	15	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS	16	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS	17	DEC 22	Additional INPI reactions and pre-1907 documents added to CAS databases
NEWS	18	DEC 22	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new data and search fields
NEWS	19	DEC 22	ABI-INFORM now available on STN
NEWS	20	JAN 27	Source of Registration (SR) information in REGISTRY updated and searchable
NEWS	21	JAN 27	A new search aid, the Company Name Thesaurus, available in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	22	FEB 05	German (DE) application and patent publication number format changes
NEWS EXPRESS			DECEMBER 28 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.00, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
NEWS HOURS			STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER			General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN			Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE			Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW			CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:07:11 ON 12 FEB 2004

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:07:20 ON 12 FEB 2004

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 11 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 649538-27-2

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 11 FEB 2004 HIGHEST RN 649538-27-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

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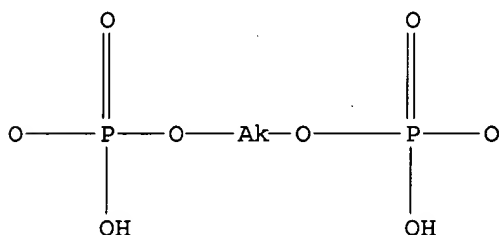
Uploading c:\09847654-4.str

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 sss sam

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 10:07:52 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 3274 TO ITERATE

30.5% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

21 ANSWERS

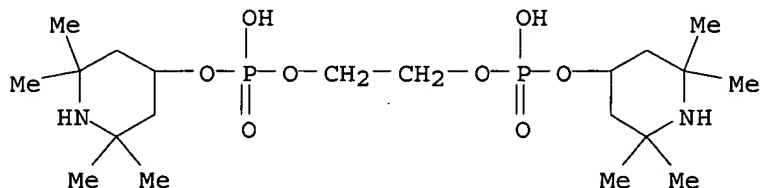
FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 62049 TO 68911  
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 878 TO 1872

L2 21 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> d scan

L2 21 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
IN Phosphoric acid, P,P'-1,2-ethanediyl P,P'-bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidiny) ester, nickel(2+) salt (1:1) (9CI)  
MF C20 H42 N2 O8 P2 . Ni



● Ni(II)

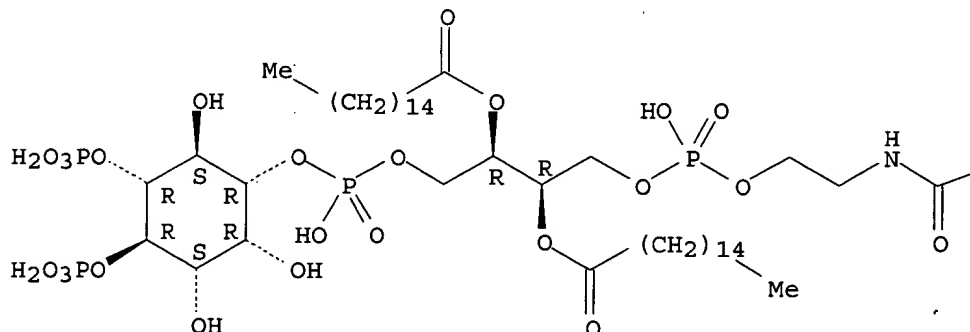
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

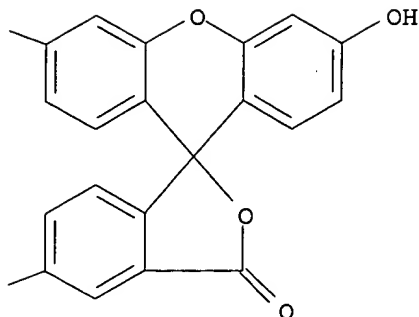
L2 21 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
IN D-myo-Inositol, 4,5-bis(dihydrogen phosphate) 1-[(2R,3R)-11-(3',6'-dihydroxy-3-oxospiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9']-[9H]xanthen]-5-yl)-6-hydroxy-6-oxido-11-oxo-2,3-bis[(1-oxohexadecyl)oxy]-5,7-dioxa-10-aza-6-phosphaundec-1-yl hydrogen phosphatate] (9CI)  
MF C65 H99 N O29 P4

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

HO—





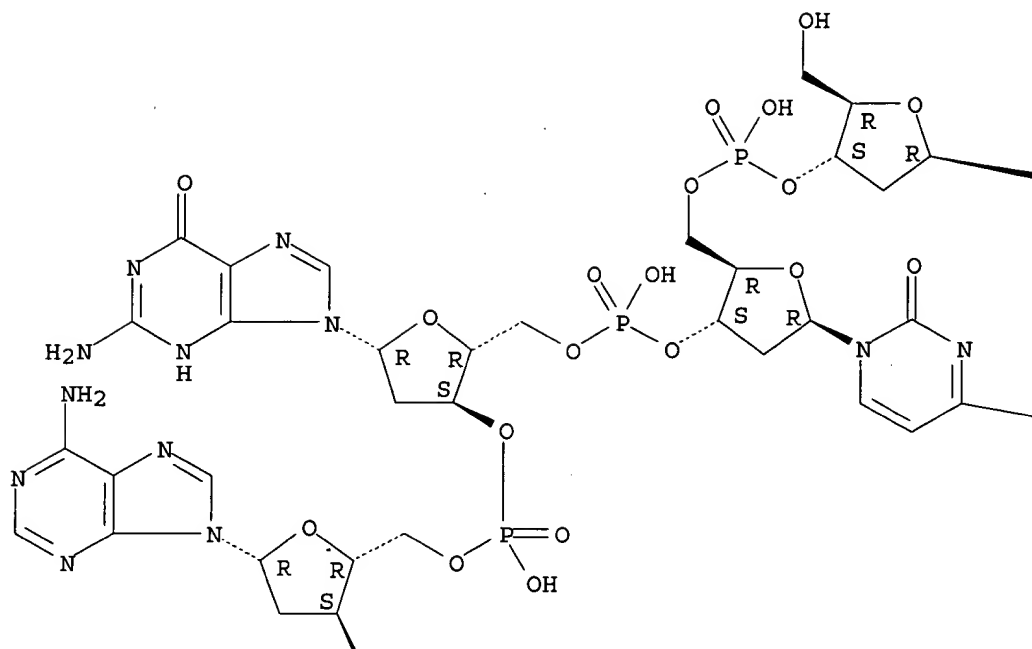
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 21 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 IN Guanosine, 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-  
 (3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyloxy[(2S,3S)-  
 3-methyl-2-[[5-[(1Z)-phenylazo]benzoyl]amino]-1,3-  
 propanediyl]oxyphosphinico-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-  
 thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxy-,  
 complex with 2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-  
 (3'→5')-2'-deoxyadenylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-  
 (3'→5')-thymidylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidylyl-(3'→5')-  
 2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxycytidine (1:1) (9CI)  
 MF C95 H116 N36 O51 P8 . C76 H98 N29 O46 P7

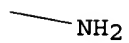
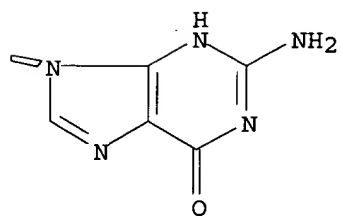
CM 1

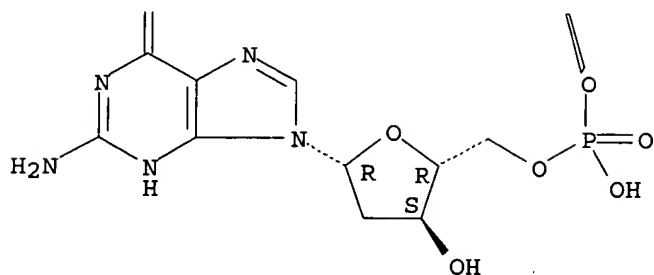
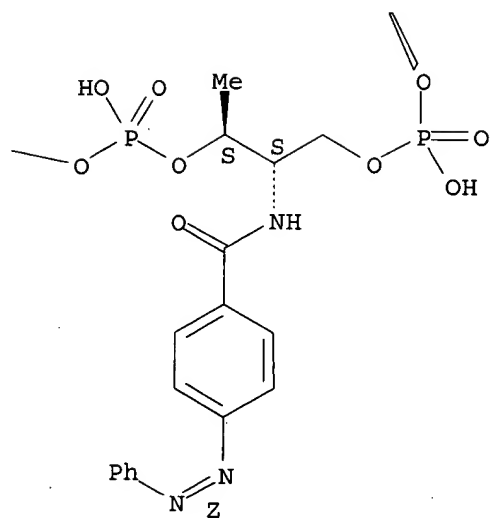
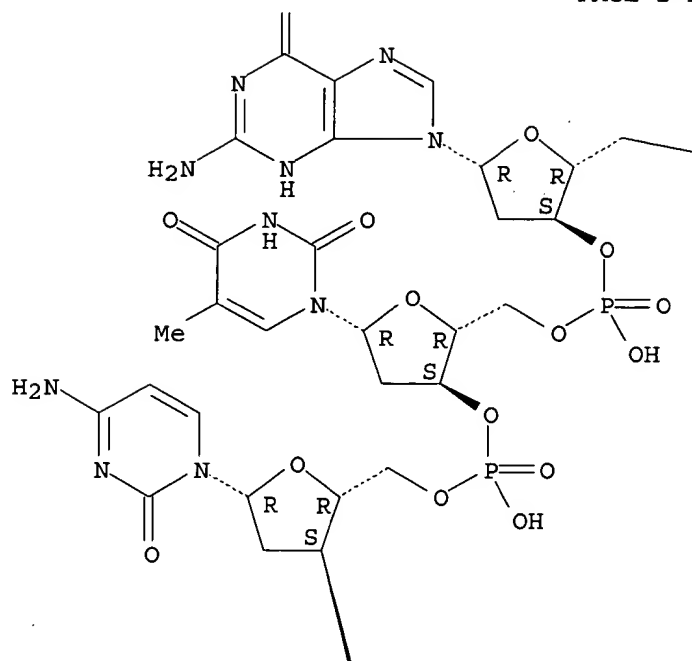
Absolute stereochemistry.  
 Double bond geometry as shown.

PAGE 1-B



PAGE 1-C





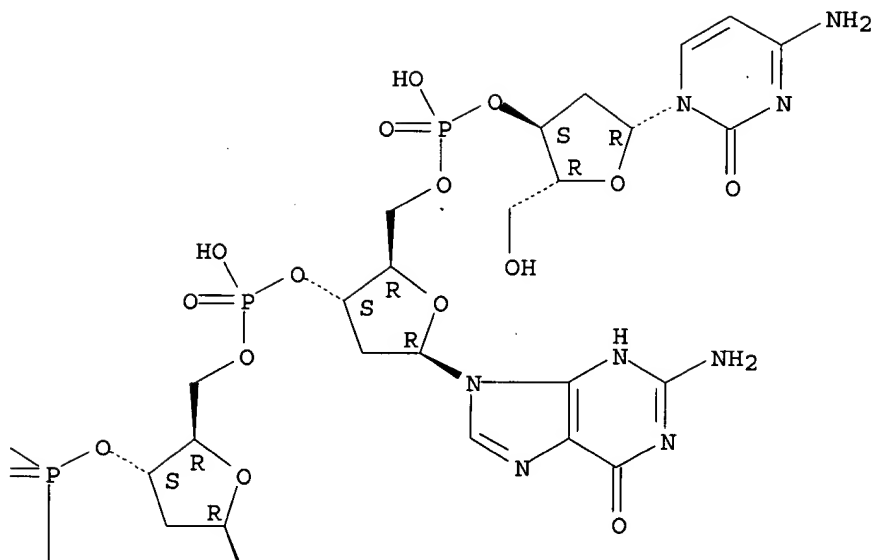
CM 2

Absolute stereochemistry.

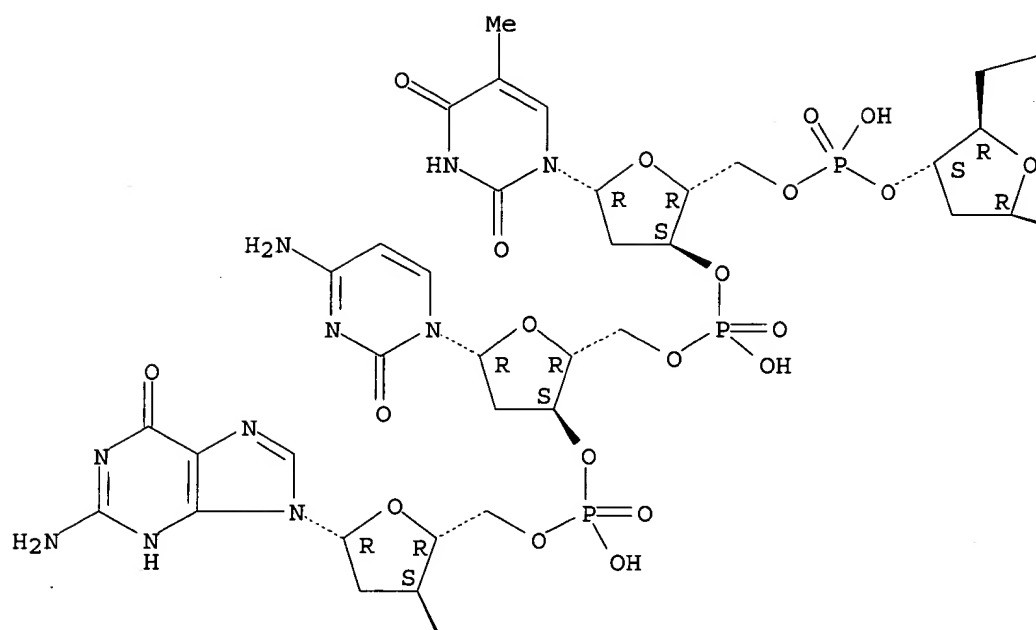
PAGE 1-A



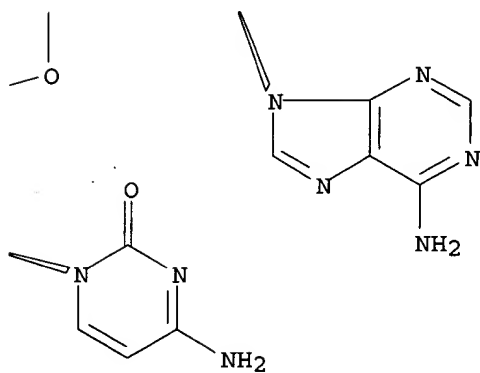
PAGE 1-B



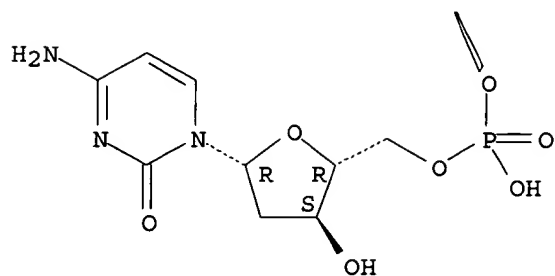
PAGE 2-A



PAGE 2-B



PAGE 3-A



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 21 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN



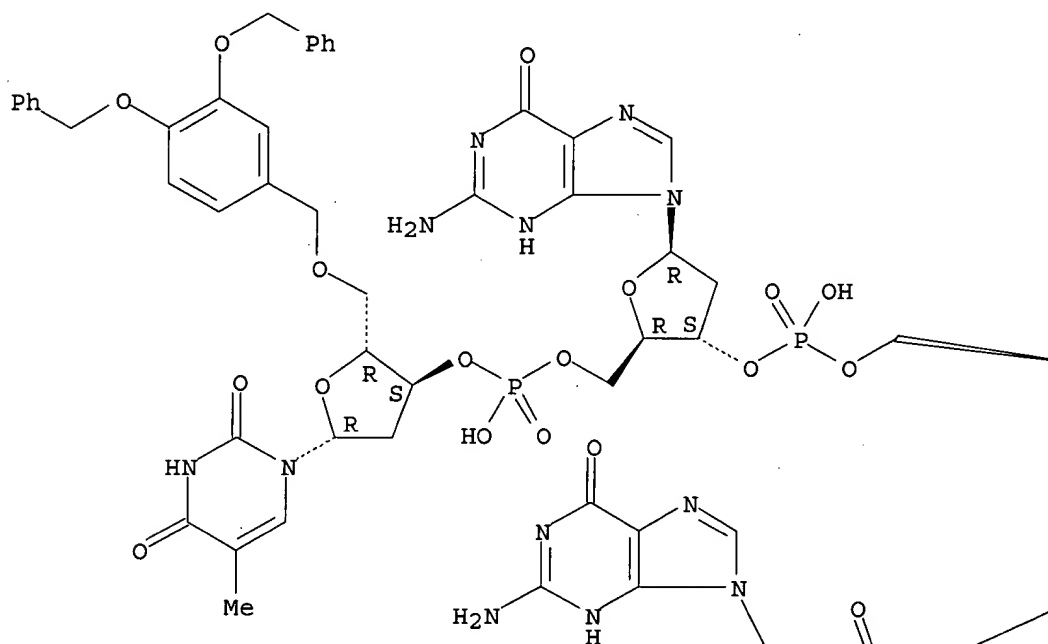
IN Guanosine, 5'-O-[[3,4-bis(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]thymidylyl-  
 (3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-  
 (3'→3')-9-(1-deoxy-D-glycerol-1-yl)-9-de-β-D-  
 ribofuranosylguanylyl-(2'→3')-9-(1-deoxy-D-glycerol-1-yl)-9-de-  
 β-D-ribofuranosylguanylyl-(2'→3')-9-(1-deoxy-D-glycerol-1-yl)-  
 9-de-β-D-ribofuranosyl-, compd. with N,N-diethylethanamine (1:5)  
 (9CI)

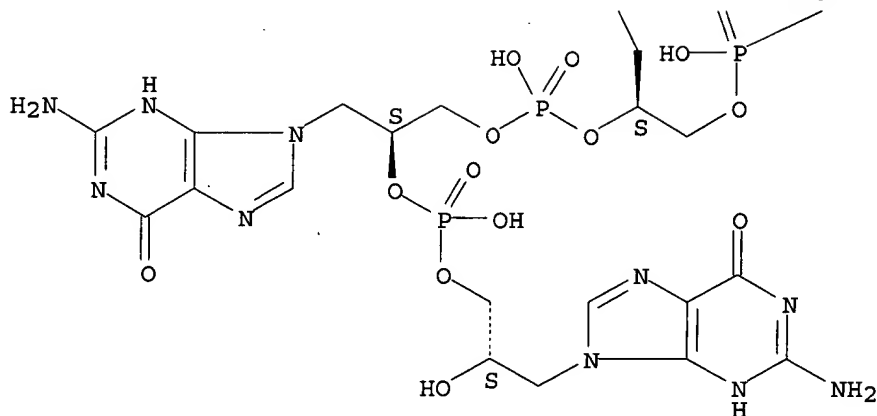
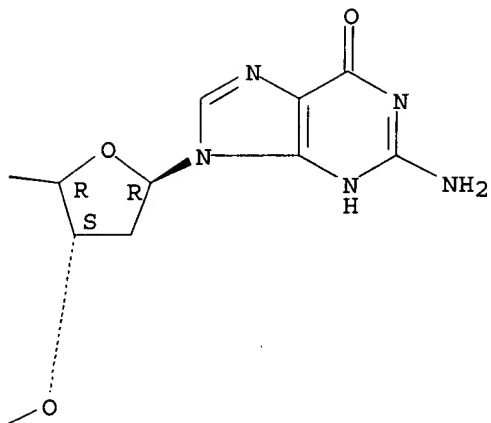
MF C75 H86 N27 O34 P5 . 5 C6 H15 N

CM 1

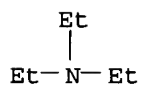
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





CM 2



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> d l1 sss full

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

'SSS FULL ' IS NOT A VALID STRUCTURE FORMAT KEYWORD

Structure Formats

SIA ----- Structure Image, Attributes, and map table if it contains data. (Default)

SIM ----- Structure IMAge.

SAT ----- Structure ATtributes and map table if it contains data.  
SCT ----- Structure Connection Table and map table if it contains  
data.  
SDA ----- All Structure Data (image, attributes, connection table and  
map table if it contains data).  
NOS ----- NO Structure data.  
ENTER STRUCTURE FORMAT (SIM), NOS:end

=> s l1 sss full  
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 10:08:54 FILE 'REGISTRY'  
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 66898 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 66898 ITERATIONS 1425 ANSWERS  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.08

L3 1425 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL  
ENTRY SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST 156.26 156.47

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:09:16 ON 12 FEB 2004  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 12 Feb 2004 VOL 140 ISS 7  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 Feb 2004 (20040211/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s l3 and antimicrobial  
8116 L3  
49629 ANTIMICROBIAL  
3378 ANTIMICROBIALS  
50747 ANTIMICROBIAL  
(ANTIMICROBIAL OR ANTIMICROBIALS)

L4 10 L3 AND ANTIMICROBIAL

=> dis l4 1-10 bib abs hitstr

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:31542 CAPLUS  
DN 139:239970  
TI An assessment of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate as an antimicrobial  
and anti-inflammatory agent in sepsis  
AU Nunes, Fernanda B.; Graziottin, Cassio M.; Alves Filho, Jose Carlos F.;  
Lunardelli, Adroaldo; Pires, Melissa G. S.; Wachter, Paulo H.; De  
Oliveira, Jarbas R.  
CS Faculdade de Biociencias, Departamento de Ciencias Fisiologicas,

Laboratorio de Pesquisa em Biofisica, Pontificia Universidade Catolica do Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

SO Pharmacological Research (2003), 47(1), 35-41

CODEN: PHMREP; ISSN: 1043-6618

PB Elsevier Science Ltd.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Tissue lesion mechanisms provoked by sepsis include the infectious process, inflammation, and cellular energy deficit. We chose to test fructose-1,6-bisphosphate (FBP) because of its possible anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial actions. Wistar rats were used and divided into three exptl. groups: a control group (n = 10), in which a capsule was introduced into the peritoneum of the animals; a septic group (n = 10), in which a capsule containing non-sterile fecal matter was introduced together with Escherichia coli (1.5 + 10<sup>9</sup> CFU); and a septic group treated with FBP 500 mg/kg (n = 10). The blood cell tests revealed that levels of leukocytes increased significantly in the septic group when compared to both the septic group treated with FBP and the control group. The blood cultures were 100% pos. in both the septic group and the septic group treated with bisphosphorylated sugar. The antibiogram only revealed an inhibitory halo in the case of the antibiotic ampicillin, there was no such indication for FBP. The anti-inflammatory power of FBP remained at 60% for 5 h in the rats that received the carrageenan injection. What is more, the sugar reduced the levels of ionic calcium in relation to the control group. This data proves the validity of using FBP in the treatment of sepsis, possibly due to its anti-inflammatory rather than antimicrobial action.

IT 488-69-7, Fructose 1,6 bisphosphate

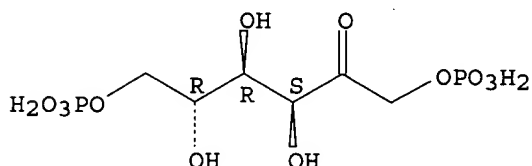
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(assessment of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate as an antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory agent in sepsis)

RN 488-69-7 CAPLUS

CN D-Fructose, 1,6-bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RE.CNT 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:5224 CAPLUS

DN 138:61095

TI Dentifrice compositions containing antimicrobial enzymes

IN Dana, Frederic

PA Fr.

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 872,829, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003003059	A1	20030102	US 2001-4111	20011115
	FR 2822700	A1	20021004	FR 2001-4614	20010403

WO 2003043517 A2 20030530 WO 2002-US36659 20021114  
WO 2003043517 A3 20030918

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,  
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,  
PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,  
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,  
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,  
FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF,  
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI FR 2001-4614 A 20010403  
US 2001-872829 B2 20010601  
US 2001-4111 A 20011115

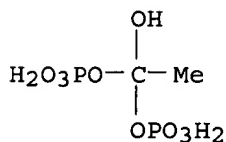
AB The present invention relates to oral care compns. which provide a means to deliver actives useful in the prevention, treatment and/or management of dental and related tissue conditions, including dental caries, dental cavities, microbial flora, tartar, periodontal and related gum disease. In addition, the present invention may be used in the healthy maintenance of teeth and gums of humans and pets. The present compns. are useful to whiten teeth and otherwise favorably impact the cosmetic appeal of the teeth and gums of a subject or patient. The inclusion of effective amts. of colostrum in dental care compns. provides an unexpectedly high efficacy of such formulations in inhibiting, reducing or otherwise preventing microbial growth, dental caries, plaque, cavities and gum disease, including periodontal disease. The use of colostrum with other enzymes, e.g., lysozyme, lactoperoxidase, dextranase, mutanase, cellulase, amyloglucosidase, papain, bromelin, lactoferrin, etc., represents a particularly preferred embodiment for use in the present invention because of the unexpected **antimicrobial** activity exhibited by the enzyme combination. For example, chewable dentifrice tablets were prepared containing (by weight) bromochlorophene 0.01-1%, enoxolone 0.1-3%, sodium bicarbonate 1-5%, silica 1-5%, sorbitol 45-60%, xylitol 5-40%, liver powder 1-15%, methionine/cysteine 0.1-3%, Coloring 5 0.001-0.1%, papain/bromelin 0.01-1%, glucose oxidase/lactoperoxidase 0.01-1%, amyloglucosidase/invertase 0.01-1%, and lysozyme/lactoferrin 0.01-1%.

IT 112084-16-9

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(anti-tartar agent; ingestible dentifrice compns. containing colostrum with other **antimicrobial** enzymes)

RN 112084-16-9 CAPLUS

CN 1,1,1-Ethanetriol, bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:185692 CAPLUS

DN 136:236873

TI Protonated **antimicrobial** compounds

IN Dale, Roderic M. K.; Gatton, Steven L.; Arrow, Amy; Thompson, Terry

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 28 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 281,858.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002032164	A1	20020314	US 2001-847654	20010503
	US 6211349	B1	20010403	US 1998-222009	19981230
	US 6627215	B1	20030930	US 1999-281858	19990331
	WO 2002089581	A1	20021114	WO 2002-US13910	20020503
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	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI US 1998-222009 A2 19981230  
 US 1999-281858 A2 19990331  
 US 2001-847654 A 20010503

OS MARPAT 136:236873

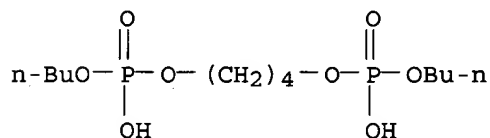
AB The present invention provides protonated compds. X-Y-Z (Y = O, P, C; X, Z = end blocking groups preventing degradation of the mol. and providing stability) having **antimicrobial** activity and a sanitizing composition comprising a protonated compound and a metal salt of a carboxylic acid. The protonated compds. and compns. provide efficacious **antimicrobial** activity against resistant strains of bacteria and opportunistic fungi. For example, the s.c. administration of compds. Nu-2, Nu-3, Nu-4, and Nu-5 (12 mg/mL) were effective in attenuating the incidence of infection of burn wounds in a mice model, a ribose derivative Nu-4 being the most efficacious providing 100% survival.

IT 403717-08-8

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (protonated **antimicrobial** compds. and compns.)

RN 403717-08-8 CAPLUS

CN Phosphoric acid, P,P'-1,4-butanediyl P,P'-dibutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:71818 CAPLUS

DN 136:107271

TI Cosmetic emulsions containing hemoglobin and myoglobin as oxygen carriers for the natural regeneration of skin in case of oxygen deficiency

IN Barnikol, Wolfgang

PA SanguBioTech A.-G., Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002005754	A2	20020124	WO 2001-EP7495	20010629
	WO 2002005754	A3	20020718		
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 10034970 A1 20020207 DE 2000-10034970 20000719  
 EP 1301169 A2 20030416 EP 2001-953186 20010629

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US 2004022839 A1 20040205 US 2003-333167 20030522

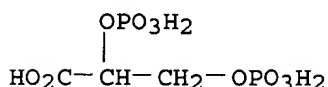
PRAI DE 2000-10034970 A 20000719  
 WO 2001-EP7495 W 20010629

AB The invention relates to an emulsion in the form of a cream or a lotion and to the usage as cosmetics. The emulsion has a caring effect on the skin and improves the diffusive oxygen supply of the epidermis for the purpose of regenerating it and of remedying an oxygen deficiency. The oxygen carrier is a native or modified Hb or a Hb/myoglobin mixture. The use of one or more oily components together with one or more O/W emulsifiers improves the diffusive oxygen supply of the skin from the exterior while the emulsion-forming components do not impair the stability of the oxygen carrier and its diffusion. The use of the preparation as a cosmetic agent allows a natural coloration and an addnl. supply of the skin with moisture. Thus a base-emulsion contained (weight/weight%): sorbitan monostearate 2.00; Macrogol-9-stearate 3.00; glycerol (85%) 5.00; triglycerides, medium chain 5.00; citric acid 0.07; potassium sorbate 0.14; water to 100. A 30 weight/weight% swine Hb solution contained 50 mM sodium bicarbonate and 150 mM sodium chloride; 16 g of the solution were emulsified with 84 g of the base emulsion.

IT 138-81-8  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (cosmetic emulsions containing Hb and myoglobin as oxygen carriers for natural regeneration of skin in case of oxygen deficiency)

RN 138-81-8 CAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 2,3-bis(phosphonooxy)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L4 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2001:935379 CAPLUS  
 DN 136:58832  
 TI Improved injectable dispersions of propofol  
 IN Pace, Gary; Vachon, Michael G.; Mishra, Awadhesh K.; Snow, Robert A.  
 PA RTP Pharma Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001097779	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US19009	20010614
	WO 2001097779	A3	20020919		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,				

LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO,  
 RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN,  
 YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,  
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,  
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002022667 A1 20020221 US 2001-880104 20010614

EP 1292282 A2 20030319 EP 2001-944488 20010614

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

JP 2003535884 T2 20031202 JP 2002-503256 20010614

PRAI US 2000-211977P P 20000616

WO 2001-US19009 W 20010614

AB A sterile, injectable homogenized dispersion of micromatrixes or microdroplets having a mean diameter from about 50 nm to about 1000 nm comprising about 1-7.5 of propofol, about 1-8 of a propofol-soluble diluent, and about 0.67-5 of a surface stabilizing amphiphilic agent suspended in an aqueous medium containing a synergetic quantity of **antimicrobial** agent and a tonicity modifying amount of a pharmaceutically acceptable water-soluble hydroxyl-group-containing excipient, wherein the ratio of propofol

to diluent is in the range of about 0.25 to about 7.5 while the ratio of propofol to amphiphilic agent is in the range from about 0.4 to about 1.5, and wherein the viscosity of the dispersion is in the range of 1.1 to 8 cps, processes for the formation of the dispersion, and methods of use are disclosed.

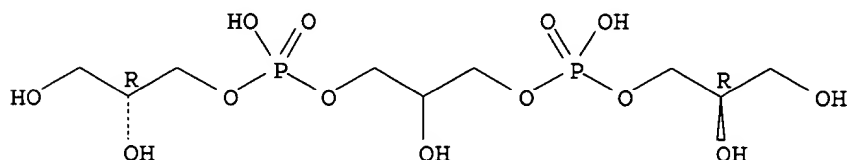
IT 111616-41-2

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (injectable dispersions of propofol)

RN 111616-41-2 CAPLUS

CN 4,6,10,12-Tetraoxa-5,11-diphosphapentadecane-1,2,8,14,15-pentol,  
 5,11-dihydroxy-, 5,11-dioxide, (2R,14R)-rel- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:220734 CAPLUS

DN 132:256077

TI Compositions for sustained release of a **antimicrobial** gas

IN Wellinghoff, Stephen T.; Barenberg, Sumner A.; Kampa, Joel J.; Barlow, Darren E.

PA Bernard Technologies, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 43 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,650,446.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 12

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6046243	A	20000404	US 1997-858860	19970519
	US 5360609	A	19941101	US 1993-17657	19930212
	US 5631300	A	19970520	US 1995-462164	19950605
	US 5650446	A	19970722	US 1995-465358	19950605
	US 5668185	A	19970916	US 1995-461716	19950605



US 5705092	A	19980106	US 1995-461304	19950605
US 5707739	A	19980113	US 1995-465086	19950605
US 5695814	A	19971209	US 1996-682318	19960717
US 5639295	A	19970617	US 1996-726413	19961003
US 5980826	A	19991109	US 1996-724907	19961003
WO 9852412	A1	19981126	WO 1998-US8387	19980424

W: JP, SG

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

EP 982986	A1	20000308	EP 1998-918754	19980424
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002507195	T2	20020305	JP 1998-550371	19980424
AU 9863637	A1	19981119	AU 1998-63637	19980428

PRAI	US 1993-17657	A3	19930212
	US 1994-192498	B2	19940203
	US 1994-192498	YY	19940203
	US 1994-192499	B2	19940203
	US 1994-228671	B3	19940418
	US 1995-461304	A2	19950605
	US 1995-461706	B1	19950605
	US 1995-461716	A2	19950605
	US 1995-462039	B2	19950605
	US 1995-462164	YY	19950605
	US 1995-462164	A2	19950605
	US 1995-465086	A3	19950605
	US 1995-465087	B1	19950605
	US 1995-465358	A2	19950605
	US 1996-682318	A2	19960717
	US 1996-724907	A2	19961003
	US 1996-726413	A2	19961003
	US 1993-16904	B3	19930212
	US 1997-858860	A	19970519
	WO 1998-US8387	W	19980424

OS MARPAT 132:256077

AB A composite for retarding microbiol. contamination containing a hydrophobic material containing an acid releasing agent, and a hydrophilic material containing

anions that are capable of reacting with hydronium ions to generate a gas. The hydrophilic and hydrophobic materials are adjacent and substantially free of water, and the hydrophilic material is capable of generating and releasing the gas after hydrolysis of the acid releasing agent. A composition was prepared containing sodium chlorite, formamide, acrylamide, isopropylacrylamide and hydrophobic material consisting of a 40% solution of maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer in ethylbenzene plasticizer. Hydronium ions formed during hydrolysis reacted with chlorite anions to release chlorine dioxide.

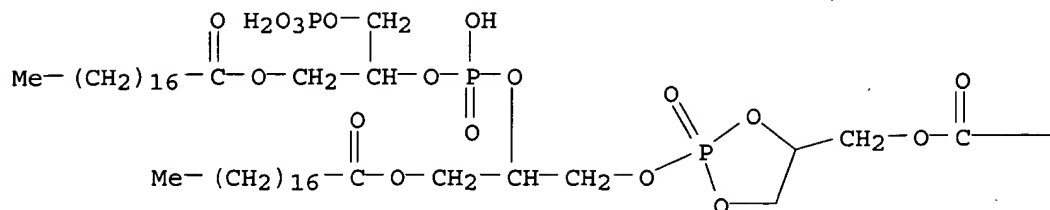
IT 196805-61-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(comps. for sustained release of an antimicrobial gas)

RN 196805-61-5 CAPLUS

CN Octadecanoic acid, 4-hydroxy-4-oxido-6-[[[2-oxido-4-[[[1-oxooctadecyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3,2-dioxaphospholan-2-yl]oxy]methyl]-9-oxo-2-[(phosphonooxy)methyl]-3,5,8-trioxa-4-phosphahexacos-1-yl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



— (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>16</sub>—Me

RE.CNT 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1995:928112 CAPLUS  
DN 123:340761  
TI Preparation of copper, tin, and zinc salts of saccharide derivatives for  
personal care products.  
IN Traudt, Michael David; Waterfield, Philip Christopher  
PA Unilever PLC, UK  
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 658565	A1	19950621	EP 1993-310259	19931217

R: DE, FR, GB, IT

PRAI EP 1993-310259 19931217

AB Copper, tin, and zinc salts of polyhydroxy compds. having at ≥4 C atoms and ≥1 acid, ester-linked salt-forming substituent, excluding zinc hexosephosphates and stannous glucose-1-phosphate, are claimed. These salts have anti-bacterial activity and are useful for inclusion in personal care compns., particularly in oral care compns., to impart anti-plaque, anti-caries, anti-gingivitis properties thereto. Thus, disodium glucose-6-phosphate and SnCl<sub>2</sub> were stirred 30 min. in H<sub>2</sub>O; MeOH was added to precipitate stannous glucose-6-phosphate. The latter at 6000 ppm gave 88% kill of plaque bacteria.

IT 488-69-7DP, Fructose-1,6-diphosphate, Sn and Cu salts

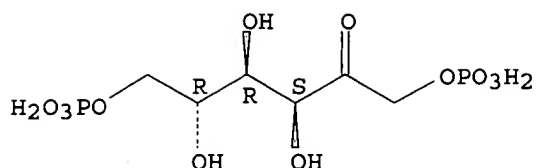
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of copper, tin, and zinc salts of saccharide derivs. for personal care products)

RN 488-69-7 CAPLUS

CN D-Fructose, 1,6-bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

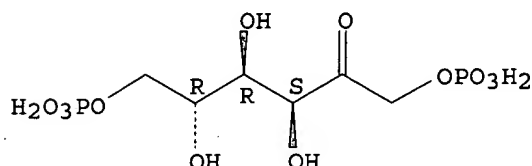


L4 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 1983:467310 CAPLUS  
 DN 99:67310  
 TI Phosphorus-31 and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance studies of anaerobic glucose metabolism and lactate transport in *Staphylococcus aureus* cells  
 AU Ezra, Fouad S.; Lucas, Donald S.; Mustacich, Robert V.; Russell, Anne F.  
 CS Miami Valley Lab., Procter and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, OH, 45247, USA  
 SO Biochemistry (1983), 22(16), 3841-9  
 CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 AB High-resolution Fourier transform  $^{31}\text{P}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR were used to probe several aspects of glucose metabolism and lactate transport in the gram-pos. bacterium *Staphylococcus aureus*. The  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra show resonances due to intracellular (Piin) and extracellular orthophosphate (Piex), sugar phosphate, and nucleoside di- and triphosphates. A peak due to teichoic acid was also identified. Its appearance indicates a relatively high degree of mobility in the backbone of this cell wall polymer. The intracellular pH is estimated from the chemical shift of the Piin resonance and is dependent upon the pH of the external medium. A prominent feature of the  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra is the progressive broadening and downfield shift of the Piin resonance that occur when the cells are maintained in an anaerobic environment. Oxygenation causes a narrowing and an upfield shift of the Piin resonance and reverses the trends observed under anaerobic conditions. These line width and chemical shift variations are attributed mainly to a binding of the orthophosphate to paramagnetic ions accumulated by the cells during growth. The ESR spectrum of a perchloric acid extract shows a sextet characteristic of Mn(II) hexaaquo ions. Apparently, the Mn is involved in  $\text{O}_2$  metabolism.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra obtained from *S. aureus* cells incubated anaerobically with [1- $^{13}\text{C}$ ]- or [6- $^{13}\text{C}$ ]glucose show resonances due to fructose 1,6-diphosphate as an intermediary metabolite and mannitol, lactate, and EtOH as the major end products of glucose metabolism. The identity of mannitol is determined from the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of a perchloric acid extract. The pH of the external medium affects the glycolytic rate and the distribution of end products. When the pH of the medium is raised from 6.0 to 7.5, the rate of glucose consumption is enhanced, whereas the amount of mannitol produced relative to lactate is drastically reduced. The latter effect is explained in terms of the regulation of phosphofructokinase activity by the intracellular pH. The intra- and extracellular lactate appear as 2 well-resolved resonances due primarily to the presence of the  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  inside the cells. The result is a downfield shift and broadening of the intracellular resonance which depend on the oxygenation state of the cells and resemble the trends observed in the  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectra. The chemical shift inequivalence of the 2 lactate resonances allows the distribution and transport of this metabolite to be measured, with both the internal and external components being monitored independently. During anaerobic glycolysis, a lactate concentration gradient favoring the cytoplasmic compartment is established. The final intracellular concentration is estimated to be 2-5-fold greater than that in the external medium. In the presence of  $\text{O}_2$ , lactate is transported into the cells. A rapid efflux occurs as the cells revert to an anaerobic state. Treatment with a fatty acid antimicrobial agent, octanoate, results in a concentration-dependent reduction of the transmembrane pH gradient and a

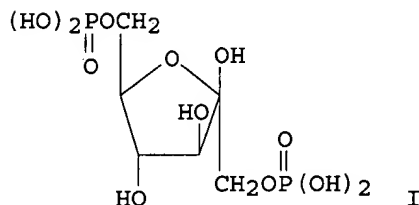
loss of lactate from the cells during glycolysis. In addition, the uptake of lactate during oxygenation is completely inhibited.

IT 488-69-7  
 RL: PROC (Process)  
 (of Staphylococcus aureus, NMR of)  
 RN 488-69-7 CAPLUS  
 CN D-Fructose, 1,6-bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

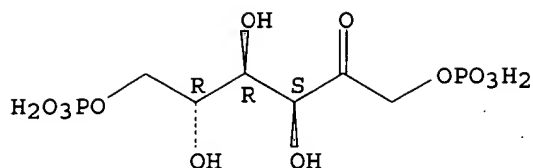


L4 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 1983:400197 CAPLUS  
 DN 99:197  
 TI Experimental candidiasis in rabbits: protective action of fructose-1,6-diphosphate  
 AU Tarsi, R.; Simonetti, N.; Orpianesi, C.  
 CS Inst. Microbiol., Univ. Camerino, Camerino, Italy  
 SO Mycopathologia (1983), 81(2), 111-16  
 CODEN: MYCPAH; ISSN: 0369-299X  
 DT Journal  
 LA English  
 GI

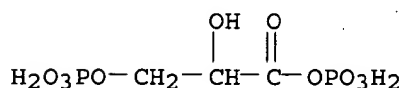


AB Fructose-1,6-diphosphate (FDP) (I) . [488-69-7] exerts a significant protective action towards Candida albicans infections in rabbits. Such protective action seems related to phagocytic activity stimulation by increased ATP [56-65-5] production  
 IT 488-69-7  
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
 (antimicrobial activity of, in Candida albicans infection, phagocytosis stimulation and ATP in relation to)  
 RN 488-69-7 CAPLUS  
 CN D-Fructose, 1,6-bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L4 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 1966:5707 CAPLUS  
 DN 64:5707  
 OREF 64:1053e-f  
 TI **Antimicrobial** action of sulfurous acid. V. The action of  
 sulfurous acid on the metabolism of respiring and fermenting yeast and  
 Escherichia coli cells  
 AU Wallnoefer, P.; Rehm, H. J.  
 CS Deut. Forschungsanstalt Lebensmittelchem., Munich, Germany  
 SO Zeitschrift fuer Lebensmittel-Untersuchung und -Forschung (1965), 127(4),  
 195-206  
 CODEN: ZLUFAR; ISSN: 0044-3026  
 DT Journal  
 LA German  
 AB cf. CA 63, 10349a. Studies were made on the effects of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> on the  
 respiration and fermentation metabolism of E. coli and Saccharomyces  
 cerevisiae. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> inhibits fermentation of S. cerevisiae by blocking  
 NAD-dependent reaction of 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde to 1,3-  
 diphosphoglycerate to a greater degree than that of E. coli. Alc.  
 formation by S. cerevisiae and lactic acid formation by E. coli are not  
 directly inhibited by H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> inhibits respiration of E. coli  
 principally by blocking the NAD-dependent reaction of malate to  
 oxalacetate; through the blocking of the NADP-dependent reaction of  
 isocitrate to oxalacetate; and the NAD-dependent reaction of  
 α-ketoglutarate to S-succinyl-CoA. In vitro, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> did not inhibit  
 the alc. dehydrogenase of yeast.  
 IT 1981-49-3, Glyceric acid, anhydride with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 3-phosphate  
 (formation from 3-phosphoglyceraldehyde by Saccharomyces cerevisiae,  
 sulfurous acid effect on)  
 RN 1981-49-3 CAPLUS  
 CN Propanoic acid, 2-hydroxy-3-(phosphonooxy)-, 1-monoanhydride with  
 phosphoric acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:07:11 ON 12 FEB 2004)

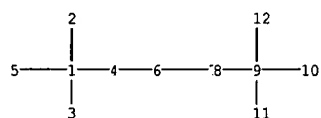
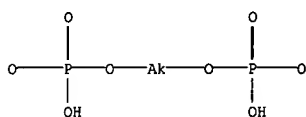
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L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
 L2 21 S L1 SSS SAM  
 L3 1425 S L1 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:09:16 ON 12 FEB 2004

L4 10 S L3 AND ANTIMICROBIAL

(Untitled)



chain nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

chain bonds :

1-2 1-3 1-4 1-5 4-6 6-7 8-9 9-10 9-11 9-12

exact/norm bonds :

1-4 1-5 4-6 6-7 9-10

exact bonds :

8-9

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-3 9-11 9-12

Match level :

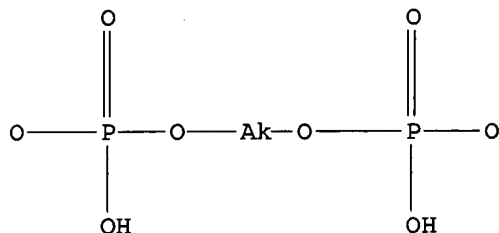
1:CLASS 2:CLASS 3:CLASS 4:CLASS 5:CLASS 6:CLASS 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS 10:CLASS  
11:CLASS 12:CLASS

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 sss sam

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 16:35:35 FILE 'REGISTRY'

SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 3278 TO ITERATE

30.5% PROCESSED 1000 ITERATIONS  
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)  
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

20 ANSWERS

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE \*\*COMPLETE\*\*  
BATCH \*\*COMPLETE\*\*

PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 62127 TO 68993

PROJECTED ANSWERS: 826 TO 1796

L2 20 SEA SSS SAM L1

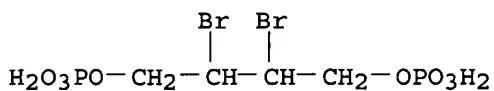
=> d scan

L2 20 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

IN Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-, polymer with [(1,1-dimethylethoxy)methyl]oxirane and methyloxirane, 2,3-dibromo-1,4-butanediyl bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI)

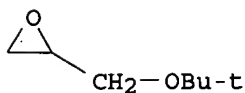
MF (C7 H14 O2 . C3 H6 O . C3 H5 Cl O)x . x C4 H10 Br2 O8 P2

CM 1

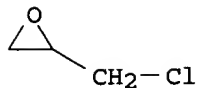


CM 2

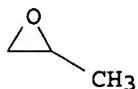
CM 3



CM 4

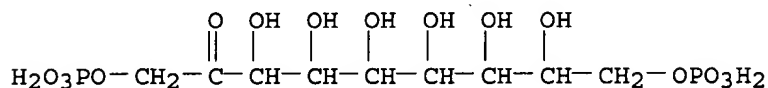


CM 5



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

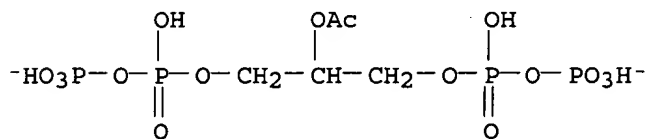
L2 20 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
IN D-erythro-L-galacto-2-Nonulose, 1,9-bis(dihydrogen phosphate) (9CI)  
MF C9 H20 O15 P2



\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

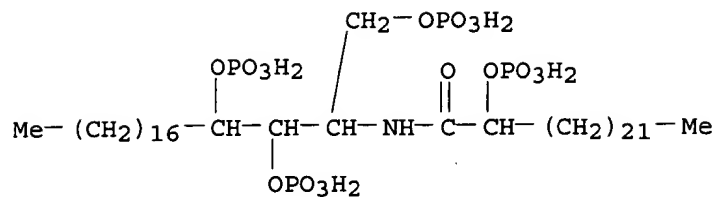
L2 20 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
IN Diphosphoric acid, 2-(acetyloxy)-1,3-propanediyl ester, ion(2-) (9CI)  
MF C5 H12 O16 P4  
CI COM



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L2 20 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
IN Tetracosanamide, N-[2,3-bis(phosphonooxy)-1-[(phosphonooxy)methyl]eicosyl]-2-(phosphonooxy)- (9CI)  
MF C45 H95 N O17 P4





HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

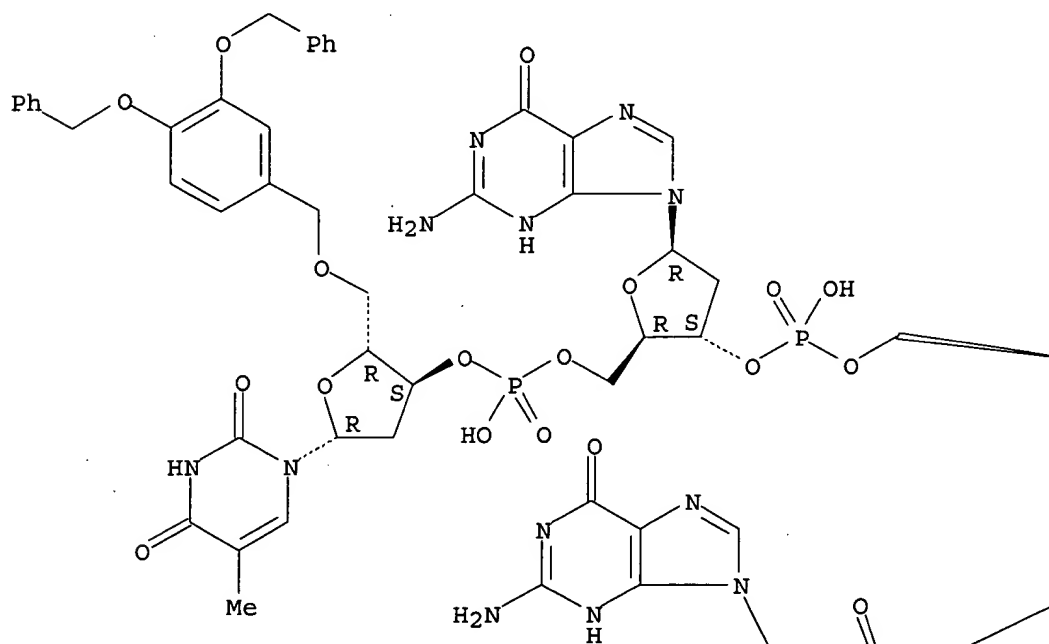
L2 20 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 IN Guanosine, 5'-O-[[3,4-bis(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methyl]thymidylyl-  
 (3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-(3'→5')-2'-deoxyguanylyl-  
 (3'→3')-9-(1-deoxy-D-glycerol-1-yl)-9-de-β-D-  
 ribofuranosylguanylyl-(2'→3')-9-(1-deoxy-D-glycerol-1-yl)-9-de-  
 β-D-ribofuranosylguanylyl-(2'→3')-9-(1-deoxy-D-glycerol-1-yl)-  
 9-de-β-D-ribofuranosyl-, compd. with N,N-diethylethanamine (1:5)  
 (9CI)

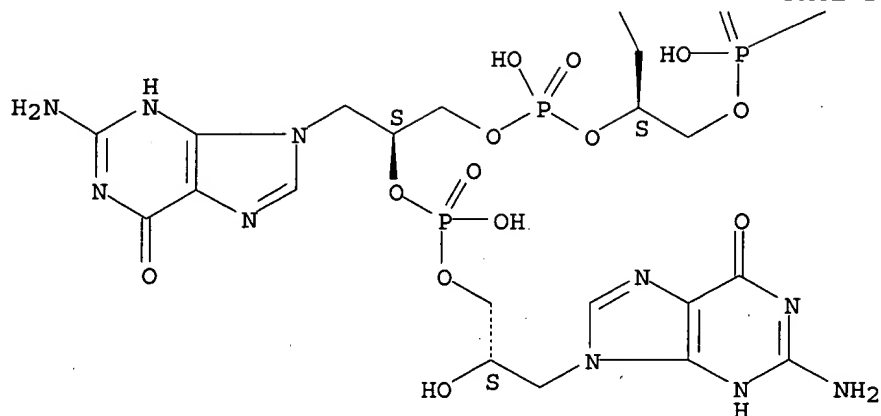
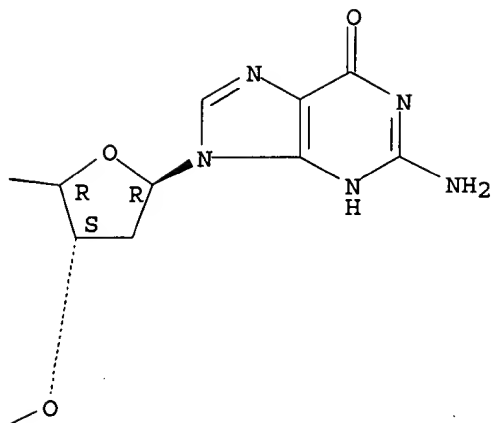
MF C75 H86 N27 O34 P5 . 5 C6 H15 N

CM 1

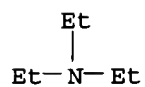
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





CM 2



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> s l1 sss full

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 16:36:31 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 67010 TO ITERATE